

ICE.

from HENRY  
the County of  
me directed,  
ips of unim-  
f Oxford, for  
e years of our  
nny-four and

024, 6 05  
025, 7 60  
025, 6 14  
025, 5 60

ss said Taxes

re previously  
of Land will

the Court-  
clock in the

Sheriff  
ford County,  
Gw \*129

ng by sub-  
entitled, An  
versal Recon-  
on the infe-  
stitution, Ig-  
the supreme  
and Reason,  
True Faith.  
Revolution,

SON.

contain about  
price to Sub-  
but if half  
en the Books  
cribe for 0, to  
ho subscri-  
or any higher

alth, so that  
ness; and as  
scriptions  
he expenses;  
ren, to use  
scriptions for  
e to him in  
age, by the

bove Work,  
Bookstore.

CAN  
tent,

LDOC.

ation is con-  
most powerful  
dicta afford,  
re been com-  
kind, and is  
be decidedly

Externally  
age for gout

Bruises and

Illness, and

Club. Sur-

application to

Bones, both

most happy  
spasmodic  
the side, for  
ness, in this

or otherfor  
Deafness and

for pasin  
of cotton dip-

tooth, gives

and to possess

of the white

existence,

able to that

its benefical  
be multipli-

respectable

cient. .

ify, that af-

Rheumatic

attacked with

ly limbs, to-

and was at-

by two skil-

most sensibl

are almost as

and arms so

her turn in

this state,

e Liniment

intended to

it in Feb.

cine, and a

fully relieved

os. During

el's Liquid

any advan-

the blessing

tion, that I

ad say to the

hou and do

CLARK.

xperienced

American

Ano-

structions of

testimony in

this painful

sullivan.

Retail by

ore, who is

the Pro-

principal

Wakefield,

ton-street,

ly 125

ng, by

ediction of

ash within

ir subscri-

y inserted

part—less

le. Legal

scratches,

publisher.

expedient to

always en-

ter we will

not

er in any

charged.

long arrive

when it shall be accom-

plished.

# OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. III.]

NORWAY. (Maine.) WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 10, 1827.

[NO. 132.

## THE REPOSITORY.

[From the Albany Escritoir.]

**THE MARCH OF MASONRY.**  
Hail, Masonry! to noble deeds inclined;  
Thy march hath joined the march  
of mind;

From time remote, thy splendid Ark hath  
stood;

From time remote, thy splendid Ark hath  
stood;

Thro' years to come, the glorious Ark shall  
stand;

Thro' years to come shall march the brilliant  
band;

Till you bright sun shall lose his radiant  
light;

And the whole universe shall sink in night.

Three thousand years have gone down the tide of time, since Masonry began her glorious march. The whirl-winds of war have passed over the earth, spreading desolation and death—the monuments of grandeur have crumbled into dust—the sceptre hath fallen from the palsied arm of the monarch; yet, kings have tumbled from their lofty thrones, and empires have passed away, in the splendid drama of destruction, since the sublime edifice of Masonry first dipped its spire in the clouds and shed its brilliance on the benighted bosom of the world. Hand in hand with science it hath kept its march, amid the melancholy ruins of ages, and it hath triumphed over the bulwarks of opposition in every age and in every clime. The prejudice of bigotry and the tyranny of ignorance have fled before it, as the shades of night before the orient orb of day. The lamp of Masonry hath illuminated with its light the darkest night of time, and was instrumental in dispelling the gloom which once hung on the fair brow of learning. While the Eleusinian, and all the mysteries of ancient Egypt, have been submerged and slept in the dark vortex of oblivion, those of Masonry have survived, and will flourish, perhaps, until time shall tumble over the precipice of empires, and be lost in the ruins of a thousand centuries. What religion is to the moral; and in her march we behold some of the noblest attributes of nature. Not more grand and glorious is the blue pavilioned arch which encircles the universe—not more beautiful and sublime is the rainbow in the east, where justice and mercy meet, than the glorious galaxy of benevolence and charity. Founded on the noblest principles of human nature, the Ark of Masonry can never be moved. The storm of passion may beat against it—the thunder of tyrannical denunciation may endeavor to subvert it—but it will stand in its own native originality, unshaken by the demons of ignorance and darkness. The antiquity of the institution—the long and splendid march of Masonry and the innumerable sons of genius who have jomed her ranks, all prove her glory and substantiate her worth. Look on the pages of history for the confirmation, and see how the glory of the world hath passed away, and how the mighty of the earth, with splendid kingdoms, have fallen while Masonry hath marched through her own blood, to her present magnificence and triumphant victory.

Where now are the trophies of grandeur and magnificence which once adorned Egypt and Judea? They are amid the undistinguished wreath of ages.—Where now are the glittering towers of Troy, from which the destroyers of the house of Priam were welcomed by the Spartan dame? Where now is the Trojan hero, who was dragged by the wrathful son of Peleus at his chariot wheels? Alas, the mighty Hector and the dauntless Achilles are no more—they are buried beneath the cenotaph of time—they live but on the pages of Illiad.

Look from the summit of Parnassus and behold Greece in her glory, the garden of the globe, and the land of Solon and Lycurgus. Listen to the immortal strains of Homer, and the sublime eloquence of Demosthenes. Observe Philip of Macedon, as he vanishes in the vortex of revolutions, and his daring son, as he plucks the dirdeum from the brow of the Persian warrior. See Athens, Thebes, and Sparta, alternately holding the reins of the empire, and the whirlwind of faction driving the wheels of destruction round the land. Where now is the glory of ancient Greece? Where now is the land of science and of song? Where now are her victorious armies—her brave warriors—her illustrious statesmen—her immortal poets? They have gone down the rapid tide of time. They have ceased to exist but in the scroll of fame. Beneath the vengeance of Rome they were swept away, and where now is Greece? From the grasp of the turbulent Turk she is struggling to be free, and the hour must ere long arrive when it shall be accomplished.

Thus from remote antiquity, through these countries, hath Masonry kept her march, untroubled by the bigotry of ig-



ed. But even with freedom, she has fallen. The lamp of learning has been extinguished, and darkness rests upon the bosom of her land. Gothic ignorance now dwells on the bosom of oriental greatness. The traveller ponders as he wanders through the elysian scenes of Greece, to muse upon the mutability of grandeur, and he views the noiseless serpent, as it crawls over fragments of ancient architecture.

From her hundred towers, behold

Rome waving her sceptre over subjuga-

tions.

The Ark in safety hath landed fair Ma-

sonry on the shores of Freedom, where

the Goddess of Liberty welcomed her

to her gardens, and aided her in erect-

ing her sublime temple.

Climb to the

summit of yon blue mountain, on which

the grey clouds rest in majestic gran-

deur, and from thence survey the glit-

tering spires and lofty fabrics of Mason-

ry, which lift their heads to the Heavens,

and adorn the beautiful gardens of this

modern Greece. How beautiful doth

the Genius of Masonry stand all lonely

amid the sublimities and solitudes of the

western wild, and views the great sym-

bol of light, the sun as he sinks in his

flaming car into the waveless ocean of

space. Her glorious march is now com-

pleted—she hath descended from the

oriental ages and eastern nations, and

hath disseminated her light in the west

—that light must now shine until the

end of time.

Hand in hand with Libe-

rty she now unfurls the white banner of

peace and innocence, and establishes the

empire of Christian benevolence, where

the Indian, in his idolatry, once bowed

his knees to the setting sun and offered

up his human sacrifice to the Great

Spirit of storms and darkness.

Aided by the light of Masonry, in conjunc-

tion with that of science, and all those brill-

iant luminaries which once illuminated

Greece and Rome, America will ere

long astonish mankind, and outstrip the

world in the glorious march of mind.

[From the Nantucket Inquirer.]

## THE DROWNED HARPOONER.

Many and strange are the accidents and adventures that attend those amphibious beings who traverse the out-stretched world of waters in quest of Ocean's unctuous monarch. But the most perilous incidents are encountered by those daring mariners, who are engaged in the capture of that species of whale called *Spermaceti*—pursuing the greasy monster throughout all his favorite haunts and retreats in the broad and fathomless Pacific. In general, the unwieldy Leviathan exhibits no symptoms of a choleric temperament; and appears altogether unconscious of the systematic warfare so zealously waged upon him by the insignificant occupant of the superincumbent element. He knows nothing of their long and laborious crusades in machines moved by wind—he dreams not of their eggshell shiplings, in which, bent on death, and armed with the piercing javelin, fastened to endless cords, they pull themselves into his immediate presence—nor does he often heed the slight skiff, as it slides towards him like a six-legged knat along the ceiling, bearing in its prow the athletic boatsteerer, whose brawny hands uphold and aim the glittering dart. Yet when the barbed lance stings him in the shoulder, or the horn of his enemy, the sword-fish, perforates his round and oleaginous sides, no exasperated demon could evince stronger indications of wrath, rage and madness. At first, he plunges incontinent into the deep abyss—then, wheeling upward, he urges his immense body at full length into the air, lashing with his ample fluke the foaming wave, and rending to atoms every substance within his reach.

In the month of December, the summer of the southern hemisphere, a Nantucket ship was cruising for whales on the coast of Chili. Nothing could exceed the placid smoothness of the seas, or the pelucid azure of the overhanging firmament. There was just enough of motion in the atmosphere to propel the vessel in her course, and to invigorate her crew with the spirit of enterprise. Every sail was set, and every bosom swelled with the hope of a speedy accomplishment of the object of their expedition. The continent, and all the usual abodes of mortals, were far, far away. Home, and its sweet endearments, were remembered as a by-gone vision; and considered in the future, as saints think of Heaven. The occasional scream of an albatross, circling in the blue expanse—the monotonous dash of the ship's stem through the scarcely resisting waters—intermingled with the varied tones of a few human voices convoking familiarly on deck, were the only sounds which distinguished that region from the primeval realm of silence coeval with Eternity.

"Silence coeval with Eternity."

Suddenly, a hollow, hissing eructa-

tion, like the blast of a brazier's furnace, or the sigh of a dying volcano, broke upon the ready ears of the seamen. A cry from the mast-head announced the appearance of their prey; and at the same instant the crew found themselves surrounded on all sides by an extensive shoal of whales floundering, and spouting, and blowing, like so many English trumpeters at the battle of Waterloo. Forthwith, 3 boats were lowered, manned, and supplied with all the usual paraphernalia, harpoons, lances, towlines, wafts, oars and paddles; with a sail, a bag of bread and a keg of water to each. They had but a short distance to row, ere they came in contact with their mighty enemy.—The boats were severally commanded by the shipmaster and two of his mates, assisted by their respective boatsteerers, to whom the duty of striking the whale is ordinarily assigned. The larboard waist boat, under the second mate's direction, contained in its bow an active young man, who had

**Almanack.---1827.**

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY,	1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31
FEBRUARY,	1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28
MARCH,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
APRIL,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
MAY,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
JUNE,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
JULY,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
AUGUST,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
SEPTEMBER,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28
OCTOBER,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29
NOVEMBER,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29
DECEMBER,	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8 9	10 11 12 13 14	15 16 17 18 19	20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29

**Maine Legislature.**

Wednesday last being the day fixed by the Constitution for the meeting of the Legislature, a quorum of the members elected appeared in each House, and proceeded to organize the two branches about eleven o'clock.

The Senate was called to order by Mr. DENNET, of York, who presided till the choice of President.

The House was called to order by Mr. FULLERBROWN, of Winthrop, and Mr. ADAMS, of Portland, was appointed Chairman.

The usual messages then passed between the two Houses and the Governor, after which a convention was formed in the Representatives' chamber, and the Governor came in and administered the oaths required by the Constitution.

After the two branches of the Legislature separated, they proceeded to the choice of officers.

In the Senate, the committee appointed to receive and count the votes for President, reported that the whole number of votes were 17—Robert P. Dunlap, Esq. had 6; Reuel Williams, Esq. had 7, and Mark Denet, Esq. had 2; no choice. A like result was had at the two succeeding ballots. On the fourth ballot, Mr. Dunlap had 9, Mr. Williams 7, and Mr. Denet 1. Whereupon Robert P. Dunlap, Esq. was declared elected.

The Senate then proceeded to the choice of a Secretary. The whole number of votes was 17; Ebenezer Hutchinson, Esq. had 12, and was declared elected.

In the House, the committee appointed to receive and count the votes for Clerk, reported the whole number given, to be 134. James L. Child, Esq. had 131, and was elected. A committee was then appointed to receive and count the votes for Speaker. The whole number of votes was 140; John Rutgers, Esq. had 75 and was declared elected.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

The Committee appointed to invite the attendance of the several ordained Clergymen of Portland, upon the House as Chaplains, &c. reported that they had performed the service, and that the Reverend Gentlemen would comply with the wishes of the House.

The joint Committee appointed to examine the returns of votes for Governor from the several towns and plantations in this State, reported that the whole number given in, was 21,063 votes—necessary to a choice 10,532—that ENOCH LINCOLN, Esq. had 20,639 votes, and is duly chosen GOVERNOR of the STATE OF MAINE—that the votes returned from Bristol, Thorndike, Wayne, Denmark, Dixfield, Charlotte, Alexander, Howland, Hermon, Canaan, Weld, Mt. Desert, Starks, Dutton, and from the plantations of Appleton, No. 7 Washington Co. Thompson Pond, Fryeburg Academy Lands, No. 1 first Range Oxford County, No. 2 first Range Somerset County, and Sunkhaze, for reasons stated in their report, were rejected by the Committee—and the report was accepted in concurrence with the Senate.

An Order came from the Senate appointing Messrs. Stebbins, Francis and Dunn, with such as the House may join, a Committee to inform Enoch Lincoln, Esq. that he is duly elected to the office of Governor of the State of Maine, for the current political year, and that the two branches of the Legislature are ready to convene in the Representatives' Chamber, that in their presence he may take the oaths of office required by the Constitution, and to receive any communication he may be pleased to make to them—and the House concurred, and Messrs. Mitchell of Portland, Abbot of Castine, Travis of Augusta, Smith of Nobleboro', and Farnsworth of Norridgewock, were joined.

Mr. Mitchell, from the Committee appoint-

ed to wait on the Governor elect and inform him of his election, &c. reported, that the Governor would attend in the Representatives' Chamber at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of taking and subscribing the oaths necessary to qualify him to enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

The Secretary of the Senate came in with a message from the Senate, proposing a convention of both branches for the purpose of qualifying the Governor elect, &c. and the House concurred.

The Senate came in and formed a convention, and shortly after the Governor elect, preceded by the Sheriff of the County of Cumberland and accompanied by the Council, Secretary, Treasurer and Adjutant General, appeared, and the oaths of office prescribed by the Constitution of the State were administered to him by Mr. Dunlap, the President of the Convention—after which he subscribed the oaths and delivered the following

**Speech :**

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

When we cast our eyes over the brief space between the period of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and the moment now passing, we cannot as citizens of the former State, fail to be animated to unremitting diligence and exertion in pursuing that course, in which we have been advancing. We are witnesses of a most extraordinary development of resources, and we are now here to consult as to the welfare of a numerous population, placed within long lines of maritime and interior frontier, engaged in a great variety of pursuits, and occupying a vast and fertile territory.

I am rejoiced to be able to announce that this population, blessed as it is with good laws, and a satisfactory administration of justice, demands but little at our hands.

To continue this condition, so far as consists with the subordinate power of human action, in a brief term of official life, the fidelity in us to execute what the wisdom of our predecessors has devised, will require scarcely any other aid than that of the unabated enterprise, industry, and morality of our fellow-citizens. Indeed,

recollecting that one constitution was formed, under the calm, considerate, and benevolent sway of patriotic sentiment, and that our laws have been enacted under the light of the resplendent examples and instructive experience of our parent republic, we shall be led to approach innovation with caution, and only after discovering, by the full survey of our affairs, some pernicious deformity or obvious defect.

Yet, while the occasion for action is thus limited, there will be something to be done to counteract the operation of moral and physical evils, and to break down early, every obstacle to the progress of this State towards the high station to which it may honorably and properly aspire.

In the situation of every individual, and more particularly in that of every community, there are deeply interesting, infinitely diversified, and immensely important objects of embellishment and improvement; yet the labor of the prudent legislator will be directed to calculating and proportioning means and ends.

You may easily devise schemes of improvement on which millions of dollars might be expended, from abundant wealth to enrich a succeeding race;

but the glory of projecting such undertakings may best be yielded to those

who can execute them; while we, gradually advancing in a humbler path, shall

postpone our anticipations of a splendid

futurity to the wants of the constituents who created us.

Intending, before I proceed to more general topics, to notice some of the objects to which existing circumstances invite your attention, allow me, first to advert to the large domain of our unsettled territory.

Attracting, as it does, emigration by its cheapness, fertility, and

the salubrity of our climate, we are enabled to receive a large annual contribution from a considerable portion of New-England, of settlers whose character does us honor, and whose productive labor as favorably advances our means

as it most rapidly promotes their interests.

The extent of that domain, connected with its capacity of production,

renders it adequate to the sustenance of many hundreds of thousands of inhabitants.

Remembering that a sound yeomanry is the best treasure of a State,

and a soil well cultivated by them its best reliance for permanent prosperity,

you will not fail duly to estimate the importance of exercising, strenuously,

your legitimate authority for planting

human life and human happiness on

those vast wilds subject to the jurisdiction of this government. Thus the

physical and moral power of the community will be increased, and every burden requiring a common support will be light on the multiplied hands which will sustain it.

The part of Maine especially requiring

this great creative and improving work, under your care, is that traversed by the Penobscot and its tributaries,

presenting a sum of boatable waters of

many hundred miles in length, and easi-

ly to be connected with the St. Croix,

the St. Johns, and the St. Lawrence, in

or near the British Provinces.

It would be proper also, here, particu-

larly to notice the inducements to facil-

itate the communication with the Cana-

dus from the Kennebec, if I had not

reasons for depending on the public

spirit of justice and the laudable vigi-

lance over the common interests of the

inhabitants along that river, for the dis-

play of all the facts and reasonings you may wish to receive on the subject.

The most remote settlers of the domain I have mentioned, as an object of our first attention, are few and spare. To extend to the privations of their situation and to the encouragement of others all the advantages of which we can enable our countrymen to partake, and then to furnish all the facilities we can command for a gradual and continuous progress of improvement, will be to discharge that primary duty which is supported by policy, and which public sentiment will approve, as neither deficient through illiberality, nor extravagant through disregard of a useful economy. Let us then finish our almost valueless, while imperfect labors, for the opening communication along the lower part of the Penobscot, and in other places, with the citizens whose enterprising spirit has placed them in retired situations, and then by a slow and gradual advancement, spread beyond the proofs of the beneficial, prudent, and generous character of the State.

If the United States shall adopt a system for a proportional distribution of their surplus funds to promote internal improvements, Maine may derive some aid from that source; but we have already arrived at the threatening era in our history when the doctrine, directly leading to partiality and corruption, and to fortifying the bribing powers of governments, has become current, that Congress may make appropriations, of a nature in part, of gratuities, of immense revenues, without any other rule than the immediately predominant bias of the members' will, a doctrine which, as the citizens of a republican country, a regard for the inducing purity of motive and correctness of administration will not permit us to see encouraged without the most unpleasant forebodings.

I am inclined to believe that there is no one whose personal observation would not impress his mind with the importance of extinguishing the title to the numerous Islands in the Penobscot, in those who now, and as we have reason to fear, will always neglect to apply cultivation to render those fertile, well situated, and considerably extensive tracts as useful as consists with the prosperity of what may be called the Penobscot region. A former Legislature authorized the purchase of them; but, through the prejudices of the proprietors, and the difficulty of acting by a formal and official agency, the wise purposes of the government have not been accomplished.

We ought not, however, under any discouragements, to remit our efforts to accomplish every thing which is at once commanded by utility and sustained by justice. If we shall yield the right of preemption so that individuals may be permitted to purchase any portion of those Islands, under regulations which shall guard the Indians against injuries, and shall secure them the avails of their sales, or the annual interest on them, I am persuaded that a very desirable object will gradually be attained, consistently with the most upright and benevolent principles.

In connection with the same topic, I feel obliged earnestly to solicit your providing care as to a concern holding close relationship, not only to the property but to the reputation of the State. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in malice, and their employment, when conducted under the laws, has a most advantageous operation on our commerce and on the profits of our agricultural labor. It is generally known that unfortunate collisions have happened between the government and some of those persons engaged in lumbering along the Penobscot and its tributaries. Those persons are dependent for subsistence on the branch of business, the pursuit of which has caused this difficulty. They have acted, often more in error than in mal

of efficient measures, or our religion of first need, and it ordinary difficult to do those of our punishment, motive, uniformly determined though our are such as security of life, not I trust so through rupt nature connected, are urgencies of guilt, we only learn of the ope- supply, to be uninhabited by occasional re- prove the relative pha-ous as the.

A personal and nothing ed by the taking the despotism, pines and it criminal and vio- al remarks add, as a code, while with a self de- with it a formidable its own de-

opposed on necessarily, it is my ure that I he respons- on them those cases ance shall pardoning, the Coun- under the moralized by inc-

on of many to this sub- with these t a provi- son disci- important procedures true, you aid to your in regard other ob-

on a com- unsettled; and sense- res of the that they those ser- ery by its od of dan- the United statesmea the liberal impartial measures, at relations rates, and ent to its cannot fail, action and it of the and the na- the injus- citizens for officers. It and well- act, ren- country, in point of the is confed-

ances on founded, at the on of in- ts of the have re- im- and pro- es of im- he seems necessary than the grant, the already troops in ifitional. Our cit- equipped love of which e- to be with the under a flag that be so far ar- ments, the hope pose of a appears in our the pri- nality, reser- le, pre- It is to the compar-

ing this with the odious and futile plan of legal coercion of the officer, we see, that, while each private is the object of suits, without the right of appeal to a jury, or to the recovery of costs, although subjected to them, and also to writs of error, at his own expense, in prosecution or defence, each officer is considered as the being of an honest pride and honorable sentiment, to be tried by a military court of his brethren, with the aid, at the public expense, of a judge advocate, and only to be punished through reprimand or removal, which perhaps he defies, either because he calculates on the favor of the court, or is heedless of its sentence. This monstrous inequality seems to require a remedy. Allow me, therefore, to suggest for the determination of your better judgment, whether it may not be useful, for the purposes of creating equality of rights and effecting sufficient responsibility, to create a very small board of militia officers, as a circuit court martial, with some new powers, to take the place of the slow, expensive, and heterogeneous tribunals which accomplish but little in establishing martial law or military discipline.

Obliged to offer you my sentiments and much restrained in the development of the reasons by which they might be sustained, I submit them, nevertheless, with great deference and satisfaction, because, as to this as well as every other subject, your more extended information will be a corrective of my unintentional errors, while a suitable opportunity is, at the same time, improved to put those sentiments to the test to which they ought to be exposed.

With a small relative proportion of nominal and much less of actual bank capital it may, nevertheless, be well to inquire whether we have not fallen into an extreme of indulgence as to the number and character of bank charters. We have sometimes seen, and with more than salutary patience, many of the poor distressed, and many of the rich defrauded, injured, and mortified, by the throwing into circulation of bank bills, the counterfeits of money, and little better than legal forgeries. If nothing less than the heaviest pressure of Governmental authority will crush this evil, it is believed that pressure should be applied, for this reason, that, at all events, the poor, the honest, and the unskilled are entitled to effectual aid against the oppression of powerful corporations. The able and faithful discharge of duty by the Commissioners appointed to examine the condition of our banks, has led to reports of great merit, which will be laid before you.

The financial concerns of the State will always be a subject of deep interest with the people at large. Earnings generally, the means of subsistence for themselves and families by slow and laborious processes, and knowing that it is not safe to trust even their chosen, confidential agents within large limits of discretionary power, they will expect the disbursements to be provided for, to be directed, not to the objects of an arrogating guardianship, but to the narrow, defined, legitimate objects of government. Under this view, if I am correctly informed, our predecessors have acted, and have conducted the public concerns with an exemplary economy. The particular facts relative to this subject will appear in the annual Treasury Report.

There is another topic, in regard to which the embarrassment arising from the necessity of avoiding much argument or illustration on this occasion is such that I shall not offer you more than a suggestion. I allude to the practicability of a moderate and gradual process of simplifying, systematising, and correcting our laws. The reverent character of the common law does not leave it unexposed to the criticism of thinking freemen; and, cautious and diffident as we must incline to be in assailing the production of many centuries of the world's best labors, he who has investigated the effects of many common law rules here still dominant, will probably be exposed to the criticism of thinking freemen; and, cautious and diffident as we must incline to be in assailing the production of many centuries of the world's best labors, he who has

investigated the effects of many common law rules here still dominant, will probably be exposed to the criticism of thinking freemen; and, cautious and diffident as we must incline to be in assailing the production of many centuries of the world's best labors, he who has

THE ADMINISTRATION. When President Adams came into office, he came against great opposition; an opposition better furnished with talents than with principle. This band of opponents, though they were perhaps agreed in nothing else, were united against him, and ready on all occasions to concentrate their strength for the purpose of exciting jealousies and of casting impediments in his way. Although he took the Presidential Chair under circumstances the most embarrassing, he has pursued a straight-forward course, neither seduced by flattery on the one hand, nor driven from his purpose by calumny on the other. The towering hypocrite and the unprincipled traducer share alike in his contempt. He stands on an eminence, which creatures of this description cannot reach. He looks upon the smiles of the one and hears the curses of the other with an indifference worthy of his dignified station.

The policy of President Adams has been such, as time must and will show to be wise and salutary. His immediate advisers are certainly men of unquestionable integrity, substantial talents, and unadulterated republicanism, and all his acts bear the impress of his own wisdom, aided by that of his intelligent Cabinet. The friends of Mr. Adams may appeal to his opponents, to point to a single act of his administration that

much from amenity of manners and the disposition to accommodate and oblige; for it is certain that an imperious administration, however strictly legal, alienates the affections and impairs the confidence of the people. In the discharge of my duties, and, as I trust, in that of yours, this view will be a leading one.

With the federal government we have a most intimate relation, and the reflection must cost us all much anxiety, that if that government shall swerve from the pure principles of our revolutionary patriots, the sheet anchor of the safety of all this confederacy will be lost. Although we have an appropriate sphere of action within which our cares will be principally employed; yet it is one of our highest duties to add to the disposition to do right in that sphere, the vigilance over the common concerns of the Union which will lead us to give it all the security and aid we can afford. We are bound under our responsibility to God and man to repel every invasion of the Constitution of the United States, whether by the direct force of usurping ambition or the artful approaches of construction. We have, therefore, the sacred duty devolved upon us to ascertain and defend the line of constitutional power; and for that purpose, we shall derive but little instruction from the eloquent declamations or ingenious essays of any who may demand an accumulation of power, because they wish to revel in its honors or to bask in its benefits. It is only requisite to hear the plain language of those who called the Constitution into existence as a rule for and a restraint on government. If an administration, or a party shall pass away we may be easily supplied again, but when the Constitution shall be undermined by construction, the people of the United States, as citizens of a republic, will be no more, and the best hopes of philanthropy will be extinguished.

Those occupying the stations in which we are placed must have been led by the holy nature of their trust to deep reflections on their duties, and to well settled rules for the government of their official conduct.

Discarding the base motives and paltry objects of fictitious men, our aim, I am sure, will be to render the greatest possible service to the community, with as little evil as possible to any, even the humblest mortal who belongs to it. As beings whose official lives must be short, but whose consciences can never perish, we cannot rationally do otherwise.

In the discharge of the duties appropriate exclusively to the office I hold, the advice and testimony of others will often govern me. If any one, in this respect, shall deal with me dishonestly, the hard and heavy crime of injuring a republic, must rest on his soul forever, while mine shall be innocently free.

ENOC LINCOLN.  
Portland, January 4th, 1827.

## THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, JANUARY 10, 1827.

Governor's Speech. We have the pleasure of laying before our readers in this paper, the Speech of Gov. Lincoln. It is well worth a reading, and to most of our readers it will be interesting—but we sincerely hope, that he will not realize any of the fears expressed in the last paragraph of it.

COUNSELLORS. By the politeness of Hon. Ruel Washburn, we have received information that the following gentlemen were elected Councillors on Friday last, viz: DANIEL WOOD—WILLIAM CHADWICK—JONATHAN THAYER—JOHN WELLINGTON—SAMUEL WHITNEY—ALAN MELLEN—and AMOS PATTER.

We take this occasion to mention that we are under obligation to Hon. John Holmes, Senator in Congress, for the documents which he has been pleased to furnish us.

THE ADMINISTRATION. When President Adams came into office, he came against great opposition; an opposition better furnished with talents than with principle. This band of opponents, though they were perhaps agreed in nothing else, were united against him, and ready on all occasions to concentrate their strength for the purpose of exciting jealousies and of casting impediments in his way. Although he took the Presidential Chair under circumstances the most embarrassing, he has pursued a straight-forward course, neither seduced by flattery on the one hand, nor driven from his purpose by calumny on the other. The towering hypocrite and the unprincipled traducer share alike in his contempt. He stands on an eminence, which creatures of this description cannot reach. He looks upon the smiles of the one and hears the curses of the other with an indifference worthy of his dignified station.

The policy of President Adams has been such, as time must and will show to be wise and salutary. His immediate advisers are certainly men of unquestionable integrity, substantial talents, and unadulterated republicanism, and all his acts bear the impress of his own wisdom, aided by that of his intelligent Cabinet. The friends of Mr. Adams may appeal to his opponents, to point to a single act of his administration that

does not sustain the dignity, the republicanism of the nation, with the most perfect confidence that none but a favorable answer can be given. We are not so short-sighted as to hope that the opposition will be silenced by the wisest and most discreet measures on the part of the President—enough has already transpired to satisfy reasonable men, that they are determined to be obstinate in spite of experience, and to cry crucify him, although he has done nothing worthy of death.

In the above remarks we protest against being misunderstood in the application of the term opposition. We by no means mean to include the many, very many upright citizens, who very honestly in the exercise of their judgment, and with the most patriotic views preferred Mr. Crawford; nor do we mean to speak otherwise than respectfully of Mr. Crawford. We know that among Mr. Adams' fast friends now we can number many who before his election would have preferred Mr. Crawford—but we mean that restless, office-seeking class of citizens, who, disappointed at their defeat, will now fasten on Jackson or Calhoun, or any body else, no matter how qualified or how unqualified, determined to exert every effort in pulling down Mr. Adams, and regarding no sacrifice as of any moment, even though it extend to the prostration of our Constitution.

A FAITHFUL OFFICER. Mr. Joseph Nourse, who is Register of the Treasury of the United States, has held that office for forty-five years in succession. He is a man respected by all who know him, and has stood the shock of party—Few instances of continuance in responsible offices can equal this.

COUNTERFEIT CENTS. We learn from a Philadelphia paper, that counterfeit Cents have made their appearance in that city, made of cast iron. It is no doubt cost the ingenious rogue two cents to make one of them.

Northampton, Dec. 27.

STAGE DISASTER. A most distressing accident occurred about seven miles west of this place on Thursday evening last. The stage from Albany was overturned in Westhampton, and the passengers and driver, ten in all, were thrown with violence among the rocks. Two were killed, two had a bone broken, four were sadly bruised, and two escaped unhurt. Mrs. Livingston, one of the wounded, with some difficulty reached the house of Mr. Jonas Brever, about 20 rods distant, and gave notice of the disaster. A son of Mr. B. (Mr. B. was not at home,) repaired immediately to the fatal spot, where one of the most horrid spectacles that can be imagined presented itself—two horses were lying on the ground; the stage was dashed in pieces; among the fragments were two dying men, 3 or 4 persons severely wounded, and others less injured who had hardly recovered from the shock. The young man, assisted by Mr. Spencer Bridgeman, who arrived soon after, placed those who were unable to walk, upon a buffalo skin and upon pieces of the stage, and drew them gently to the house of Mr. Brewer. The people of the neighborhood soon collected; messengers were despatched for surgeons; and the wounded were distributed to several houses in the vicinity—Mr. Brewer's, Mr. John Bates', Messrs. Ellisha and Clark Bridgeman's, and Messrs. Israel and Spencer Bridgeman's, and from those benevolent families they received every kindness and attention. Dr. Hooker of Westhampton, and Drs. Flint, Barrett, and Jennison, of this town, soon arrived—set the broken bones, dressed the wounds, &c.

The following is a list of all those in the stage—3 males and 7 females:

Elijah Jones the driver, a respectable young man, aged about 23, son of Mr. Elijah Jones of Chesterfield. He was so severely injured that he died in about 2 hours.

Charles Tower, aged about 18, son of the late Mr. Micah Tower, of this town, was shockingly bruised, and expired about 8 o'clock the next morning.

Mr. Goffe, of Milbury, Worcester County, had his thigh fractured—is doing well.

Miss Russell, of Chesterfield, had her shoulder badly broken, but is likely to recover.

Mrs. Sarah Dwight, daughter of Mr. Jonathan Dwight, of Belchertown, Mrs. Livingston, of Amsterdam, N. Y. (sister of Mrs. J. Dwight,) and her daughter 12 or 14 years old, were considerably injured. Mrs. L.'s infant child was unhurt. These four proceeded to Belchertown on Saturday.

Mrs. Delano, of New Braintree, was severely bruised, but is fast recovering—Mrs. Nye, of New Braintree, received no injury.

As the passengers were all shut up in the coach, and no one with the driver, it is impossible to ascertain the cause of this deplorable accident. The driver was steady, careful young man, who had been employed on the same line 3 or 4 years. We cannot learn that any blame is to be imputed to him, or to the stage proprietors. There was a little snow upon the ground that fell a few hours before, and it is the opinion of many that the horses slipped, and inclining to the side of the road, brought all the wheels on one side of the angle of a swell or artificial ridge which crosses the road obliquely from the middle to the sides at the place of the disaster, and thus upset the carriage.

ANOTHER STAGE ACCIDENT. The mail stage from New-York, was overturned

before day-light on Tuesday morning, a few miles this side of Philadelphia, and the driver instantly killed. Two other drivers who were in the coach, were thrown out. The scull of the one was fractured; the other received serious injury. The Philadelphia Gazette states that this accident is attributed to the oversight of some of the men in the turnpike company's employ, who placed a pile of stones intended for the repair of the road, in the very centre of the carriage-way.

## ASA BARTON,

AGENT FOR THE  
New-England Insurance Company,  
Capital 200,000 Dollars,  
continues to issue Policies at fair rates of  
Premiums, on application to him at the  
OXFORD BOOKSTORE,  
Norway, Jan. 1226.

## NO MISTAKE!!!

BRADLEY & DOW  
HAVE just received ONE HUNDRED  
AND TEN PIECES of fine, superfine,  
blue, black, olive, claret, and mixt  
Broadcloths & Cassimeres,  
which are offered very low—say ten per cent.  
lower than "Auction Prices."

—ALSO—  
50 pieces SATINETS,  
20 bales STREETINGS and SHIRTINGS,  
with a general assortment of prime British  
and American.

Piece Goods,  
all which they will sell at prices lower than  
ever before offered in this market, for "Six-  
teen Years,"  
Portland, Dec. 22. 9w 131

Almanacks for 1827.  
JUST received and for sale at the Oxford  
Bookstore, by the hundred, dozen, or  
single, the  
Maine Farmers' Almanack for 1827.  
Also, for sale by Messrs. Morse & Hall,  
Oren Shaw, Thomas Crocker, Esq. and Maj.  
John Dennett, Paris. Mr. Increase Robinson,  
Isaac Bartlett, William Cox, Norway, Na-  
shaniel Harlow, Esq., Nathan Atwood, John  
Loring, Esq. Buckfield, Cyrus Clark & Son,  
Turner.

BOST. CENT.

New Store & New Goods.

B. WALES,  
HAS established himself in business in  
this town, and has taken the store next  
to that occupied by MARK HARRIS, Esq.  
Middle-street, where he has just received an  
entire new and extensive Stock of

GOODS,  
comprising a heavy and general assortment  
of Drugs and Medicines, Paints & Dye-Stuffs,  
among which may be found the following ar-  
ticles—

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

Gum Opium; Tart Emetic; Calomel; Castor  
Oil; Columbo; Cauharides; Peruvian Bark;  
Antimony; Oil Peppermint; Oil Cloves, and  
all other Oils generally inquired for; Musk;  
Blue Pill; Gum Galbanum; Glauber, Ro-  
chelle, Epsom and Soda Salts; Flake Manna;  
Gum Arabic; Phos Iron; Caniboge; Myrrh;  
Roses; Rhubarb; Picra; Pink Root; Cre-  
m Tartar; Sulphur; Red and White Precipi-  
tates; Quicksilver; Guatcum; Valerian;  
Wormseed; Opodeldoc; British Oil; Frus-  
ic Acid; Sperm Cat; Camphor; Magnesia;  
Chamomile Flowers; Croton Oil; Cold Press-  
ed Castor Oil, by the gallon or bottle; Gen-  
tian; Iceland Moss; Oatmeal; Pearlash;  
Salsarad; Arrow Root; Sago; Salop; Pearl  
Barley; and numerous other articles, which  
together with a long catalogue of

PATENT MEDICINES,  
renders the assortment very full and com-  
plete—Also, Surgeons' Instruments, such as  
Pocket Cases; Teeth Instruments; Lancets;  
Catheters; Amputating and Dissecting Cases;  
Bougies; Trusses; Stomach Tubes, &c. &c.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Dry and Ground White Lead; Red Lead;  
French Yellow; Black Lead; Stone Yellow;  
Rose Pink; Chrome Yellow; Umber; Ivory  
Black; Lamp Black; Vermillion; Glue;  
Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Purple  
Brown; Verdigris; French Green; Paris  
White; Whiting; Lytharge; Pumice Stone;  
Rotten Stone; Drop Lake; Flake White;  
Blue Smalt; Prussian Blue; Blue, Purple  
and White Frettings; Sand Paper; Paint  
Knives; Paint Brushes; C. H. Pencils;  
White Wash Brushes; Orange Red; India  
Red; Distilled Verdigris; Linseed Oil;  
Spirits Turpentine; Copal, Japan, and Bright  
Varnish; Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf; Silver  
and Copper Bronze; Gum Copal; Gum Shel-  
ick; Sago of Lead; White Vitriol; Em-  
ery; Rosin; Dutch Pink; White and Red  
Chalk, &c.

Dye Stuffs, &c.

Logwood; Redwood; Fustic; Nicaragua;  
Camwood; Alum; Copperas; Indigo; Blue  
Vitriol; Madder; Woad; Cutbear; Oil Vit-  
riol; Aqua Fortis; Muratic Acid; Red Tar-  
tar; Nutgalls; Verdigris; Clothiers' Jacks;  
Screws; Cotton and Wool Cards; Iron Mor-  
tars.

Ground Logwood,

" Fustic,

" Redwood,

" Nicaragua,

" Camwood,

Otter; Rocce; Tenter Hooks, &c.

ALSO—Salpetre; Roll Brimstone; Stones

Jugs; Stone Pots; Sponge; Gum Shellack

and Ipat Wine, for Hatters' use; Sweet Oil;

LAMP OIL; Pepper; Pepper Sauce; SPICES

of various kinds; Macaboy, Scotch, Aroma-  
tic, and Cephalic SNUFF; Tamatins; Re-  
fined and Crude BONAX; Cosich Varnish;

Small Bottles by the Hamper; Bottle Corks;

Lamps; Card Tacks; Boston and Chelmsford

WINDOW GLASS, of first and second qual-  
ities, and of various sizes.—B. W. being ap-  
pointed Agent for the New-England Crock-  
ery Glass Company, will sell their Glass at the

lowest factory prices, and orders to any  
amount and for any size of Glass, will be ex-  
ecuted at short notice. Glass constantly at

## THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER,  
ON THE NEW YEAR.

Old Time shook his glass,  
And said he must pass,  
And bring us another new year;  
He appears to joke,  
But soon as he spoke,  
Beheld the brisk stranger was here.

To me and to others  
He seem'd like his brothers,  
As silent and quick in his pace—  
But naught could I see,  
That awaits you or me,  
The short twelve months of his race.

What attends his career,  
Although it be near,  
Not the wisest of mortals discovers;  
But doubtless to some,  
Gladness may come;  
But sorrow and grief to others.

Then let us take care,  
For changes prepare,  
Since no comfort abiding is here;  
To all I command  
To make time their friend,  
If they wish for a happy new year.

If the past is lost,  
It is to our cost;  
Then let us in future be wise;  
Nor e'er be content  
Unless 'tis well spent,  
And bears good report to the skies.

If the best of time  
Be youth in its prime,  
The bright morning shall soon be o'er;  
The noon of our day  
Soon passes away,  
And soon will despatch fourscore.

Let us seize to-day,  
And make no delay,  
in seeking a durable rest:  
No hatred or fears,  
Nor sighing or tears  
Enter the abodes of the blest.

THE HOUR OF PRAYER.  
BY MRS. HEMANS.

Child, amidst the flowers at play,  
While the red light fades away;  
Mother, with thine earnest eye,  
Ever following silently;  
Father, by the breeze of eve  
Call'd thy harvest-work to leave;  
Pray!—Ere yet the dark hours be,  
Lift the heart and bend the knee.  
  
Traveller, in the stranger's land,  
Far from thine own household band;  
Mourner, haunted by the tone  
Of a voice from this world gone;  
Captive, in whose narrow cell  
Sunshine hath not leave to dwell;  
Sailor, on the darkening sea,  
Lift the heart and bend the knee.  
  
Warrior, that from battle won,  
Breathest now at set of sun;  
Woman, o'er the lowly slain,  
Weeping on his burial-plain;  
Ye that triumph, ye that sigh;  
Kindred, by one holy tie!  
Heaven's first star alike ye see—  
Lift the heart and bend the knee!

## CARTER'S LETTERS.

[From the New-York Statesman.]

Marseilles, March, 1826.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 2d inst., we left Marseilles in the Diligence, on an excursion to Nismes and Montpellier. For about half the distance to the former place, it was necessary to tread back the same road, which had been once traversed in coming from Avignon. But the advances of Spring and the rapid changes in vegetation, rendered a second view of the country by no means unpleasant, especially as the weather was now delightful. Abundant resources were found in the conversation of our three fellow-travellers. Two of them were Spanish gentlemen, intelligent, friendly, polite, and extremely agreeable in their manners. Our sympathies were warmly excited in their favor, on learning that they had been driven from their country, in consequence of the active part they had taken on the side of the constitutionalists and against the legitimates, during the late troubles; and that they are still the enthusiastic advocates of free principles, entertaining a hope of the future emancipation of Spain. They spoke in terms of admiration of the liberty, greatness and glory of the United States, with the political history of which they seemed well acquainted. Finding their country overrun by the myrmidons of France, and the cause of the patriot hopeless, they took refuge at Marseilles, where they are now respectably established in business. I hardly thought it possible for me to entertain so much respect and esteem for the Spanish character, as a passing acquaintance with these gentlemen inspired.

But the most original and amusing of our coach companions was a Swiss Corporal, who was returning from Marseilles to join his regiment stationed at Nismes. His cheeks were as red as his coat, and his hair almost as white as the cotton epaulette, which danced upon his shoulders.—From motives of economy and patriotism, he had taken with him, by way of rations, a bottle of light wine from his native hills, together with a plentiful supply of bread and sausages, conserving one of the pockets of the Diligence into a knapsack. He was a great talker, and delighted to dwell on the romantic scenery of his own country—its mountains, lakes, and castles, with which he appeared to be familiar. Learning that we were from the United States, he made very particular inquiries respecting the Swiss colony at Vevey, in the State of Indiana, whither one of his relatives had emigrated, and was now a leading man in the settlement. It created in us not a

little surprise, for the memory of this, as well as Switzerland, and the traveler's last return from the solitudes of Switzerland, some useful hints respecting the residue of our excursion towards the Pyrenees. Our notes of objects worth seeing in the vale of the Rhone were cheerfully given in exchange. Such a meeting was as pleasant as it was unexpected.

Having taken breakfast and parted with our friends, hoping to join them again at Marseilles, we at once commenced a survey of the town. In passing from the Hotel to the Amphitheatre, our attention was arrested by a military parade, on a beautiful area surrounded by a terrace.—Nismes is full of troops, owing to suspicious entertained of the loyalty and orthodoxy of its inhabitants. It has long been the seat of protestantism and ecclesiastical feuds. At times the most horrid atrocities have here been perpetrated; and the reigning dynasty entertain fears of the levee of heresy mingled in the religious sentiments of the people. Hence the town at present resembles a fortified camp. Every fifth man is a soldier. In the appearance and discipline of the troops, no striking peculiarities were observed. The Corporal was already at his post, busy in drilling his platoon, and apparently the most ambitious of displaying his skill in tactics, for having perceived two of his fellow-passengers among the spectators.

Nothing occurred to disturb the repose of our ride during the night, with the exception of one trifling incident. While the Diligence was pausing a few minutes to change horses at Orgon, the cessation of the lullaby of the coach, and the dull sound of the village clock striking two in the morning, awoke me from a confused dream about cataracts. I heard a sort of gurgling noise, which, in the dubious twilight of the mind between sleeping and waking, was mistaken for the murmurs of the Durance. It however proved to be nothing more than the Corporal, sucking away at his bottle, for which a slice of his sausage had given a relish. A becoming spirit of hospitality led him to arouse the whole circle of his fellow-travellers, to invite them to partake of his soldier's fare.

Day dawned upon us at St. Remy, and at 6 o'clock we reached Tarascon, a considerable town situated upon the left bank of the Rhone, fifteen or twenty miles from its mouth. The only place of importance below this is Arles, the ancient capital of Provence, but now in the last stages of decline. A hand-bill signed by its Mayor, and inviting strangers to visit its antiquities, was observed posted up in the hotels at Marseilles. But even the novelty of this official invitation did not divert us from our route; and after examining the immense Gothic Cas of good King Rene, together with a few other curiosities at Tarascon, we continued our journey to Nismes. The Rhone is here crossed on a bridge of boats, some fifty or sixty in number, and moored by strong cables. A desolate island of sand divides the river into two channels of nearly equal breadth. The current though unbroken by rocks, is so rapid as to foam and roar like a cataract, bringing to mind the animated picture which Livy has drawn of Hannibal's passage of the same stream, some miles above.

On the right bank of the Rhone opposite Tarascon, stands Beaucaire, a place of great antiquity, with narrow, dirty streets, and old-fashioned houses. An arch in the wall, beneath which the road leads, is inscribed to Louis XIV.; and the rocky eminence overlooking the town is crowned with the massive ruins of a Castle, which once belonged to the same family. The country between Beaucaire and Nismes is rich and beautiful. On the right of the road rises a long range of picturesque hills, and towards the left stretches a broad, sunny plain, watered by pure streams, and smiling with tillage. In some places, orchards of olive extend as far as the eye can reach, clothing the hills in perpetual verdure. The olive however cannot be called a very beautiful tree. In form, size, and foliage, it bears a strong resemblance to the willow. Its lanceolate leaves are of a pale or whitish green, giving a peculiar aspect to the landscape. Interspersed with these verdant orchards, are the mulberry, almond, and vine, together with the more polished amusements of dramatic representations, intermingled with patches of grass and grain. Both the fertility of the soil and the neatness of cultivation, gave us a favorable opinion of the Province of Languedoc.

Having walked round and examined this astonishing fabric from the ground, we climbed to its top, and standing upon its battlements indulged in that train of associations, which the ruin readily awakens. What scenes of gaiety and pleasure were here exhibited some sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago, when the benches were thronged with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

Having walked round and examined this astonishing fabric from the ground, we climbed to its top, and standing upon its battlements indulged in that train of associations, which the ruin readily awakens. What scenes of gaiety and pleasure were here exhibited some sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago, when the benches were thronged with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

Other reflections not less interesting are suggested by this splendid monument of other ages. For a period of near two thousand years, during which other empires and even empires have risen and fallen to decay, these solid ramparts, like the works of nature herself, have withstood the shock of war, the assaults of barbarians, and the silent devastations of time. In the fifth and sixth centuries, the Amphitheatre became a citadel, which was frequently taken and retaken by the Franks, the Visigoths, and Saracens; and in the year 737, the celebrated Charles Martel made a formal attempt to demolish its walls by fire, the traces of which are still visible. But the fury of its savage conquerors spent itself in vain against the durable monument of a nation, whose legions, whose fortresses and works of art in other cases proved less

than a century, in the destruction of cities, as well as fortifications; and the traveler's last return from the solitudes of Switzerland, some useful hints respecting the residue of our excursion towards the Pyrenees. Our notes of objects worth seeing in the vale of the Rhone were cheerfully given in exchange. Such a meeting was as pleasant as it was unexpected.

Having taken breakfast and parted with our friends, hoping to join them again at Marseilles, we at once commenced a survey of the town. In passing from the Hotel to the Amphitheatre, our attention was arrested by a military parade, on a beautiful area surrounded by a terrace.—Nismes is full of troops, owing to suspicious entertained of the loyalty and orthodoxy of its inhabitants. It has long been the seat of protestantism and ecclesiastical feuds. At times the most horrid atrocities have here been perpetrated; and the reigning dynasty entertain fears of the levee of heresy mingled in the religious sentiments of the people. Hence the town at present resembles a fortified camp. Every fifth man is a soldier. In the appearance and discipline of the troops, no striking peculiarities were observed. The Corporal was already at his post, busy in drilling his platoon, and apparently the most ambitious of displaying his skill in tactics, for having perceived two of his fellow-passengers among the spectators.

A gentleman at the table of the hotel, in a small village beyond Aix, where we dined, related a local anecdote of Napoleon, which was new to me. The Emperor, on his return from Elba to Paris, was apprised that the people in this vicinity were hostile, and had formed a determination to take his life as he passed. As it was impracticable for him to change his route, and he was not at this time prepared to encounter opposition however feeble, he had recourse to stratagem. Assuming the dress of a postillion, and mounting the forward horse, whip in hand, he drove through the village in safety, leaving its inhabitants to await in vain the arrival of the Imperial exile.

Nothing occurred to disturb the repose of our ride during the night, with the exception of one trifling incident. While the Diligence was pausing a few minutes to change horses at Orgon, the cessation of the lullaby of the coach, and the dull sound of the village clock striking two in the morning, awoke me from a confused dream about cataracts. I heard a sort of gurgling noise, which, in the dubious twilight of the mind between sleeping and waking, was mistaken for the murmurs of the Durance. It however proved to be nothing more than the Corporal, sucking away at his bottle, for which a slice of his sausage had given a relish. A becoming spirit of hospitality led him to arouse the whole circle of his fellow-travellers, to invite them to partake of his soldier's fare.

Day dawned upon us at St. Remy, and at 6 o'clock we reached Tarascon, a considerable town situated upon the left bank of the Rhone, fifteen or twenty miles from its mouth. The only place of importance below this is Arles, the ancient capital of Provence, but now in the last stages of decline. A hand-bill signed by its Mayor, and inviting strangers to visit its antiquities, was observed posted up in the hotels at Marseilles. But even the novelty of this official invitation did not divert us from our route; and after examining the immense Gothic Cas of good King Rene, together with a few other curiosities at Tarascon, we continued our journey to Nismes. The Rhone is here crossed on a bridge of boats, some fifty or sixty in number, and moored by strong cables. A desolate island of sand divides the river into two channels of nearly equal breadth. The current though unbroken by rocks, is so rapid as to foam and roar like a cataract, bringing to mind the animated picture which Livy has drawn of Hannibal's passage of the same stream, some miles above.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

Having walked round and examined this astonishing fabric from the ground, we climbed to its top, and standing upon its battlements indulged in that train of associations, which the ruin readily awakens. What scenes of gaiety and pleasure were here exhibited some sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago, when the benches were thronged with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

Other reflections not less interesting are suggested by this splendid monument of other ages. For a period of near two thousand years, during which other empires and even empires have risen and fallen to decay, these solid ramparts, like the works of nature herself, have withstood the shock of war, the assaults of barbarians, and the silent devastations of time. In the fifth and sixth centuries, the Amphitheatre became a citadel, which was frequently taken and retaken by the Franks, the Visigoths, and Saracens; and in the year 737, the celebrated Charles Martel made a formal attempt to demolish its walls by fire, the traces of which are still visible. But the fury of its savage conquerors spent itself in vain against the durable monument of a nation, whose legions, whose fortresses and works of art in other cases proved less

than a century, in the destruction of cities, as well as fortifications; and the traveler's last return from the solitudes of Switzerland, some useful hints respecting the residue of our excursion towards the Pyrenees. Our notes of objects worth seeing in the vale of the Rhone were cheerfully given in exchange. Such a meeting was as pleasant as it was unexpected.

Having taken breakfast and parted with our friends, hoping to join them again at Marseilles, we at once commenced a survey of the town. In passing from the Hotel to the Amphitheatre, our attention was arrested by a military parade, on a beautiful area surrounded by a terrace.—Nismes is full of troops, owing to suspicious entertained of the loyalty and orthodoxy of its inhabitants. It has long been the seat of protestantism and ecclesiastical feuds. At times the most horrid atrocities have here been perpetrated; and the reigning dynasty entertain fears of the levee of heresy mingled in the religious sentiments of the people. Hence the town at present resembles a fortified camp. Every fifth man is a soldier. In the appearance and discipline of the troops, no striking peculiarities were observed. The Corporal was already at his post, busy in drilling his platoon, and apparently the most ambitious of displaying his skill in tactics, for having perceived two of his fellow-passengers among the spectators.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

Having walked round and examined this astonishing fabric from the ground, we climbed to its top, and standing upon its battlements indulged in that train of associations, which the ruin readily awakens. What scenes of gaiety and pleasure were here exhibited some sixteen or eighteen hundred years ago, when the benches were thronged with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is about 450 feet, the transverse something like 350, and the height of its walls 70 feet, consisting of two stories besides an attic. It is built of large blocks of stone, admirably adjusted together without mortar, and originally bound by iron clamps, which have been pillaged by its barbarous assailants. Round the parapet masts were erected to support an awning for protecting the audience from the inclemencies of the weather. Its four entrances correspond with the cardinal points of the compass; and over the portals are some remains of Roman sculpture, such as the wolf nursing her regal boys. It was sufficiently spacious to accommodate seventeen thousand spectators, nearly half the present population of Nismes. Its size furnishes a strong argument, to prove the extent of the ancient town, which in the day of its glory was called a second Rome.

The form of this immense pile is an exact oval, the longest diameter of which, extending from east to west, is